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REDS COLLAPSING IN EAST SIBERIA

German Aid for Bolsheviki Is Doubtful and Natives Help New Regime.

ANY CHANGE IS WELCOMED.

Cossacks From Manchuria Join Czechoslovak Force From Vladivostok—Aid of the Russians Is Expected.

Peking.—The whole Bolsheviki position in eastern Siberia is regarded as on the verge of collapse. Czechoslovak forces from Vladivostok and Cossack forces from Manchuria have joined hands at Nizhny and the Bolsheviki are retreating northward. Their total number at this point is estimated at 4,000, of which a majority are Austrian prisoners, styling themselves "international proletarians."

In Transbaikalia the Bolsheviki are retreating toward Irkutsk, establishing headquarters at Verkhneindsk. Their main force, consisting of 8,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, 67 heavy guns, 150 machine guns, 3 airplanes and 200 motor cars, which has been facing General Semenov, but in separate bodies, has gone westward since the collapse in western Siberia.

Owing to the condition of the Amur railroad, communication by the Bolsheviki in Transbaikalia is slow. Doubtless the Bolsheviki will arm all the prisoners possible. Many of the prisoners show no desire to concern themselves in local affairs.

The situation now depends largely upon the character of the new government recently formed at Novonikolayevsk. There is reason for the belief that the revolution against the Bolsheviki will become general throughout the western part of Siberia, since their overthrow has been effected mainly by the aid of the Czechoslovaks. There also is an expectation that Russians will rally to the support of the new government.

The question now is to what extent the Germans will aid the Bolsheviki in endeavoring to defeat the new movement in western Siberia. Russian opinion here is that the Bolsheviki are weakening so fast in Russia proper that they will be unable seriously to assist the Germans to make a counter move in Siberia, while it is obvious that a military demonstration by Germany so far away from home is a formidable task.

Recent developments amount to this: That the Russians themselves, thanks to the intervention of the Czechoslovaks, have had a fair opportunity to do that which they have been wanting the allied forces to help them do, namely, to restore order and establish a stable government.

The latest news from Irkutsk reports the total overthrow of the Bolsheviki and the arrest of those commissaries who did not succeed in escaping on the assumption of administration by the municipal council.

RIGID RESTRICTION OF STEEL.

Firms Reselling Supply Will Be Cut Off.

Washington.—Government demand for steel has reached such proportions, it has been learned, because of the growth of the war program that officials of the War Industries Board fear present sources of supply soon will prove inadequate.

Action was taken at a meeting of the board to prevent steel from finding its way to industries not holding war contracts through reselling. Manufacturers were warned that those who have obtained steel on priority orders for war work and later were found to be reselling it to nonwar manufacturers would have their supply cut off. This practice has been in vogue, the board learned.

All private consumers of steel and steel products may be required to submit sworn inventories of their stocks on hand.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—The American steamship Westover, an army supply ship, manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11 while bound for Europe, the navy department was advised by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing.

NEW YORK.—A statement by Mr. Hoover on America's aid to the allies says food valued at \$1,400,000,000 has been dispatched to them during the last year. The wheat contribution, Mr. Hoover says, represents the saving of the American people and will help to win the war.

PARIS.—While fighting a fire which occurred at Dax on July 4 American soldiers rendered such valuable assistance that the proprietor of the damaged buildings sent them a thousand francs. The Americans have now sent the sum to the French Red Cross.

AMSTERDAM.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet has rejected the government's measure giving the vote to women.

NEW YORK.—News of the American-French advance causes wild demonstrations in many parts of the city, with ringing of bells in the city hall and borough halls.

WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraph for Quick Reading.

ABOUT BOYS IN TRENCHES.

Progress of Hostilities on All Land Fronts, in the Submarine Zones and in the Up in the Air Battlefields.

WAR BULLETINS

French and American troops launched the biggest offensive of the year against the west side of the Aisne-Marne salient, advancing on a 25 mile front to a depth of three to six miles. The Americans in their own sector captured a dozen villages, took 4,000 prisoners and 30 guns. Further north they co-operated with the French, capturing Vierzy, holding Soissons under range of their guns.

The French reached the Mont de Paris, within a mile of Soissons. On the east of Rheims they recaptured Prunay. Victories on the west have greatly relieved the pressure around the cathedral city.

The army supply ship Westover, 4,270 tons, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing.

Eighteen thousand prisoners are now claimed by the Berlin War Office as the total number taken in the drive. Heaviest losses have been inflicted on the enemy in his massed attacks, the War Office in Paris stated.

Ludendorff is closing the jaws of his "pincers" about the ruins of Rheims by terrific blows on either flank.

London newspapers feature the brilliant work of American troops in stopping the German offensive. The dash and courage they showed are characterized as the most encouraging part of the day's fighting.

WASHINGTON

The government is to enroll all doctors in the Medical Reserve Corps.

The loss of steamship Columbia on the Illinois river, which resulted in the loss of more than 100 lives, was charged against the captain and the pilot.

Dispatches from Tokyo declare that Japan has accepted a proposal for joint intervention in Siberia submitted by Washington and that troops will be sent into the country. The state department withholds comment on the news until it is officially informed of Japan's attitude.

The government is considering a project for taking control of the entire medical profession of the country. The purpose is to provide physicians and surgeons for the army and to equitably distribute the surplus among the various communities of the country.

Contracts for 61 more ships were let by the Shipping Board.

Official Washington continues to regard the situation respecting the German drive as satisfactory.

Work of drafting the \$5,000,000,000 revenue bill was begun by the Ways and Means Committee. The committee met in executive session and went over the general phases of the task of raising the greatest amount of revenue the country has been called upon to produce since the war began.

Union labor is asking the co-operation of the United States Shipping Board to make Labor day the record day for ship launchings.

Because the government demand for steel has reached such great proportions the War Industries Board fears present sources of supply soon will be inadequate. Efforts will be made to prevent industries not having war contracts from getting steel by reselling, and an inventory is proposed to check up stocks and stop hoarding.

GENERAL

The Baltimore School Board voted to eliminate German.

Forty-four mill owners, representing \$100,000,000, combined in a campaign to win foreign trade, especially in South America.

Major General Crozier, former chief of ordnance, has been assigned to the command of the northeastern department, with headquarters at Boston.

Swift & Co. in a petition to the senate denied the charge of profiteering made against them by the Federal Trade Commission.

Twenty-five expert stenographers will go to France.

Army officers and men while prisoners of war are entitled to full pay and all allowances, including family allowances, by a ruling of the controller of the treasury.

United States Council of State Banking Institutions has been established in St. Louis to protect commercial and banking interests.

The War Industries Board, with the approval of the President, has taken over the chlorine industry to assure sufficient chlorine for the manufacture of gas shells.

More than 800 men of the draft were rounded up in Toledo, O.

With a view of increasing the production of destroyers for the navy, representatives of private shipyards held a conference in Washington with Secretary Daniels and bureau chiefs.

Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres of land in the Dixie National forest were thrown open by order of the President under the home-stead laws.

Return of the Nobel peace prize fund donated by Theodore Roosevelt to establish the Foundation for National Peace was voted by members of the Board of Trustees.

The naval selection board began its session to recommend officers for promotion. It is expected 26 rear admirals, 114 captains and 240 commanders will be named.

The Eddystone (Pa.) rifle plant of the Midvale Steel Company made a new record when it manufactured 130,000 rifles during June.

Tate University will receive \$15,000,000 for a memorial and other buildings and for scholarships and endowments by the will of the late John W. Sterling, New York lawyer.

Federal fuel officials told coal mine operators they must supply government's needs in fuel or the mines will be taken over.

German-American War

American aviators quickly avenge Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, shooting down 14 enemy planes and locating 23 of their batteries.

Several hundred American wounded from the Marne fighting reached Paris.

Army officers in Washington rejoiced at the story quoted from the Paris Matin that an American general, after being forced back by the Germans south of the Marne, refused to accept advice of the French commander to delay his counter attack, ordered his men forward and recaptured all the lost ground.

Doctor Rumely waived examination on the charge of concealing alien enemy property. At the same time the government began its inquiries into the activities of the Iron Cross League in America.

American troops who were under fire for the first time fought like their comrades who previously have proved their valor against the Germans.

The battle on both sides of Rheims waxed fiercer, the Americans, co-operating with the French, driving the Germans back to the Marne in a sector below Dormans, adjacent to the scene of Monday's victory.

After recapturing Fossey and Crezaney the Americans turned against the Huns farther east and routed them on the heights south of the river.

SPORTING

Russell Boy paced the second heat in 2:00.34, but Single G. won the free-for-all in 2:01.34 and 2:01 at Kalama-zoo.

Several Pacific Coast Leaguers probably will be seen in major league uniforms within the next week, now that the big minor league of the west has closed its season.

Sam Jones was with the Boston club for two seasons before he pitched an entire game, but now he is one of the most consistent winners in the major leagues.

George Sisler continues to string along close to Ty Cobb, and the least slump by the Tiger star will allow the young phenom to go to the front.

Wilbert Hubbell, recently released by the Giants to the Newark club of the National League, has made a good beginning in his new surroundings.

Chet Thomas got a leave of absence from a moving picture concern in California to join the Indians. He will resume his "movie" work when the season closes.

The Yanks of other seasons were criticised for not taking chances on the bases. This year's team is taking many a desperate chance and few are successful.

Hi Myers of the Brooklyn baseball club was told to find a useful occupation.

"Twilight baseball" has failed in a number of leagues, but it has made quite a hit in the Pacific Coast League and seems to be a fixture in every city in that circuit except San Francisco, where it was voted a failure.

FOREIGN

The German press lays failure of Marne offensive to lack of surprise, which had been the big feature of previous attacks. Paris newspapers gleefully comment on the heroic work of the Americans and call attention to the fact the Germans only recently referred contemptuously to them as "cannon fodder."

Italy is badly in need of American financial aid and troops to shatter German influence throughout the country.

The United States relay team defeated the British and Italians in Rome.

Baseball bats for American soldiers are now being made in France.

The Hungarian lower house of the Diet rejected the government's measure giving the right to vote to women.

The rebuilding of houses in Dublin destroyed during the Easter rebellion is proceeding slowly. Not more than 24 of the 200 destroyed have been rebuilt.

A new shipbuilding concern has been formed in Canada with a capital of \$5,000,000. Its plant will be on the St. Lawrence opposite the city of Quebec.

Labor unrest in Argentina, which has been causing concern for the last few months, has been aggravated by the strike of 50,000 workers.

U. S. CRUISER SAN DIEGO SUNK

Many in Engine Room May Have Lost Lives.

CAUSED BY TORPEDO OR MINE

Thirty-five Officers And Men Put Ashore At Point O'Woods, N. Y.—Uncertain Whether Torpedo Or Mine Sent Cruiser Down.

Point O'Woods, N. Y.—Survivors of the United States cruiser San Diego, sunk 10 miles off Fire Island, declared that many members of the engine room crew must have been killed by the explosion which wrecked the warship. They were uncertain whether the vessel was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine or by a mine. The cruiser remained afloat 36 minutes after she was struck.

The torpedo or mine struck the ship just aft of amidship, blowing up the boilers. One of the sailors declared the guns of the cruiser were fired at what appeared to be a periscope. The survivors who landed here numbered 35, including 6 officers. The captain and first officer of the San Diego were the last to leave the sinking cruiser.

Heavy explosions heard here were believed to indicate that some of the patrol boats which dashed to the aid of the cruiser had met a German submarine and were giving battle.

Several barrels of crude oil, one of them badly charred, floated ashore near here, and this was believed to indicate the possibility that a tank steamship also had been sunk.

Washington.—The Navy Department received information that two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego. These are in addition to the one officer and 30 men previously reported landed.

The men are said to be in good condition and, so far as known, none was injured.

Announcement that the cruiser had been sunk indicated that German submarines may again be operating in American waters.

The vessel itself was not regarded as a serious military loss. If she was a victim of enemy submarines, however, it is obvious that the U-boats are in the transport lanes and close to the entrance of New York harbor, for the San Diego went down 10 miles southeast of Fire Island.

Until the statement of survivors definitely established that the vessel was sunk by a torpedo there will be possibility that she struck a drifting defense mine or was sent down by accidental internal explosion or otherwise.

The statement issued by the department was based on first reports. It follows:

"The Navy Department has received reports from the Third Naval District stating that the U. S. S. San Diego was sunk 10 miles southeast of Fire Island Light. One officer and two boats' crews were landed at Life Saving Station No. 82, on Long Island. Other survivors are in boats and four steamers are standing by."

"So far as can be ascertained there appears to have been no loss of life. The cause of sinking has not yet been determined. The San Diego was an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons displacement and carried a complement of 1,114 officers and men."

The Navy Department would add nothing to this statement, and officers refused to have no information as to the cause of the loss or the number of survivors. It was apparent, however, that officials were prepared to hear that some lives were lost despite the optimistic tone of the initial dispatches.

The return of the undersea raiders was not to be unexpected, since the sinkings of May and June had shown that the German Admiralty was capable of carrying submarine warfare to the very doors of America. The San Diego was the first major warship to be lost since the country entered the war. None but commercial coastwise ships fell prey to the submarines on the first raid, and in the war zone none but destroyers, transports and small patrol boats has been attacked.

Despite reports of attacks on other ships and that warnings had been sent to eastwise shipping to keep close to the coasts, naval officials steadfastly maintained they had no information on which to believe that the submarines had come again.

WAR TROPHY TO ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Academy To Get Gun Taken By Marines.

Washington.—A heavy Maxim machine gun, captured by American marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to marine headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department announced.

Two heavy German minewarfare captured by the marines in the same action, will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point, if transportation can be arranged.

KENNETH FOWLER.

Hoover's Aid Is Urging Americans to Eat More Fish.



The burden of increasing the supply, distribution and consumption of fish in the United States as a food conservation measure rests on Kenneth Fowler, a young business man of New York. He was connected with important fish markets in the metropolis before Mr. Hoover drafted him into the food administration.

MAY CALL DEFERRED

Men Available in First Section of Draft Nearly Exhausted.

Secretary Baker Told Congress Leaders Change in Age Limits Could Be Delayed.

Washington.—With the drafted men being sent to training camps at the rate of 400,000 per month and only about 600,000 men of the "ready for service" group in sight, the draft authorities are beginning to hum the war tune, "Where do we go from here?" The 600,000 include all the men now in Class 1 plus the estimated number to be secured through the latest registration of twenty-one-year-olds.

The failure of Congress to enact a law changing the age limits is likely to bring about a serious situation in connection with the draft by September 1. Congress will doubtless reply that the new man power was not made available before the adjournment because Secretary Baker advised that it be passed over. The secretary of war spoke to the members of the Military Affairs Committee of the house about a "new program" under contemplation.

Even if Congress on reconvening in August immediately changes the age limits so as to tap new reservoirs of supply for Class 1, the classification of the new registrants would consume enough time to make it October or November before they would be available.

As the matter stands, six weeks more will see the extinction of the present Class 1, augmented by the new twenty-one-year-old registrants. They must then go into Classes 2, 3 and 4 if the work of training an army is to continue without interruption.

Class 2 contains about 700,000 men; Class 3, 400,000, and Class 4, 3,500,000, according to estimates of the provost marshal general's office. Class 5 is made up of "rejects," and only a small percentage of this class ever will be called.

Officials of the provost marshal general's office admit the situation is dubious. They have tried to stretch Class 1 by repeated classifications and combing out men improperly placed in the deferred classes. But even with these sweeping classifications there will be a shortage of man power in the first class.

Class 2 probably will be invaded by the end of August. There is only a thin line between this group and Class 1. It is made up of men with wives or families only partially dependent on the registrants.

BECK STEEL PLANT SEIZED.

Patents Valuable for Manufacture of Airplane and Automobile Engines.

New York.—The American steel industry has gained a new and hitherto secret process for the manufacture of "high speed" steel as the result of the seizure by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien enemy property custodian. The process is very valuable in the manufacture of airplane and automobile engines and parts. The patents were held by the Becker Steel Company of America at Charleston, W. Va.

FOUND 5,000 GERMAN DEAD.

Search Opposite Our Line Showed Enemy Lost 20,000.

With the American Army on the Marne.—A survey just completed of the woods south of Mezy, through which the Germans advanced against the Americans on Monday morning and subsequently were driven back across the Marne, revealed that more than 5,000 Hun fighters had been killed there.

We inflicted more than 20,000 casualties on the boche.